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Choice Section.

Ministry of Liverage.

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MUMPHREY MARSHALL. THE OLD MILL A History of the Life of the Distinguished Ken-tuckina—The Boy at West Point—The Young Man in Mexico, and the Lawyer, Scholar, Diplomation and the Politician of Later Times—The Scene at the Beath Bed.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall died at his residence in this city at 2½ o'clock yesterday afterpoon, of acute bronchitis. The city was startled by the famouncement, for his illness was of such short duration that few had even heard of it.

Gen. Marshall went to Frankfort a week ago yesterday, on professional business. On Friday he ate a hearty dinner and retired to his room for an afternoon nap. When he awoke he found himself suffering from a severe burning and smothering semation in the breast. These symptoms continued to affect him so severely that he came home on Saturday and took to his bed. Dr. Force was called in on Monday to aftend him during his short and fatal illness. The smothering sensation continued so severe that the doors and windows of the sick chamber were kept open both day and night. Mrs. Marshall, his wife, was in Mercer county at the time, and though sent for as soon as the General's indisposition became dangerous, could not arrive until after his death. Two daughters and one son and other members of the family, however, were at his bediside. He suffered severely, was very restless and sat upright in his bed much of the time. He seemed aware several days ago of his approaching end, and awaited it calmly. Yesterday afternoon one of his daughters, Mrs. Strader, assisted him to rise up in bed, and while resting upon his arm, he suddenly remarked, "It is all over," and then dropping back upon the pillow died without a struggle. The body, after being laid out, was visited during the afternoon by a large number of the members of he bar and prominent citizens.

The General has been in feeble health during

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It stands in rustic beauty there, Crowning the valley rich and fair. And wheel and fame are still. Dark rafters tilt from wall to floor Creaks in the wind the battered de Of the old, deserted mill.

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Hushed is the clatter which if made, And merry forms that round it played, Have vanished, one by one! Yet stands the old, deserted mill. Breathing its happy memories still, Of days forever gone.

Soft, silvery laughter rings around, And lovers feotsteps press the groun At ever a first penity star. The miller's carol, blithe and clear, Borne on the fragrant brease, I hear Echeed o or woodlesses, I

And through the doorway, once again— Like phantons through a madman's brain Glide forms of long ago! Once more I hear the huay hum Of voices, as they go and come, Metodiously low.

Again the stream, in pure delight, Leaps to its work with hands of might, And twirs the ponderous wheel; While every impulse of my youth, Each faded Joy, in love and truth, Again, again I feel!

All vanishes, like morning mist By the warm sunbeams fondly kissed— However it may be. Oh, there are hearts that I have known, and they, each hope and passion flown, Seem like this nill to me!

For still the busy hum goes on, Till each allotted task is done, Our passing years to fill; And then the waiting flood gate drops, And death, the miller, kindly stops The old, descrited mill!

THE CULTURE OF TIMBER.

ber of the members of he bar and prominent citizens.

The General has been in feeble health during the whole of the past winter, and on several occasions got out of a sick bed to attend to imporant professional duties.

The burial place has not yet been determined on. Though the deceased had a beautiful homestead in Henry county, it is probable that the remains will be deposited in Cave Hill cemetery.

Humphrey Marshall was born at Frankfort, Ky., on the 13th of January, 1812. He was the second son of Hon. John J. Marshall, who afterwards moved to Louisville, and was for a long time Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court. He was grandson of Humphrey Marshall, the author of the History of Kentneky, which was published in two volumes, at Frankfort, in 1824, and which was the first history of this State ever given to the public.

In 1829 he was sent to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1822. While at West Point, where he graduated in 1822. While at West Point, where he graduated in 1822. While at West Point, where he graduated in 1822. The offense was a grave one under the rigid rules of the Academy, but who did the mischief and who was to be punished for it was a question. The whole class was called np, and cach one required to tell if he knew who did it. Mr. Marshall, when it came to his turn, said he knew who did it, but declined to tell. He was told that if he knew and would not tell, he would be expelled. He refused to disclose the author of the mischief, and was expelled. But when the information reached Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, who was his relative, and President Jackson, the friend of the family, young Humphrey was restored to his place in the academy, and rather honored than disgraced for not informing on his classinate.

When he graduated at West Point he went into the Blackhawk war, and was stationed at Davenport, in Minnesota. But the life of the soldier became disagreeable to him, and he left the service, and on the 23d of January, 1833, was married to Miss Francis Mc Whatever the conclusion ultimately arrived at through scientific discoveries founded upon actual experiments, and the correlative facts from data, which of late years has been collected by the various governments of the civilized world in relation to metorological changes which have taken place in consequence of the demalation of forests, one thing seems to be quite conclusively proven, that such deundation does not only produce important changes in climate, but also in the rain fall. The difference may not be so much in the average rain fall, as in the extremes of heat and cold, or in severe drouths and deluging torrents. It is a fixed fact, that those regions of country that are covered by dense forests, have not only more gentle rains, but such countries have a more unifore climate—one not subject to such Voluent alternations of heat and cold as are those regions not so favored. There are some have a more unifore climate—one not subject to such violent alternations of heat and cold as are those regions not so favored. There are some countries indeed that are so peculiarly favored by natural causes, that they are not so particularly affected by artificial changes, as the British Isles, for instance. The climate of those isles is modified by one of the branches of the Gulf stream. Coming nearer home, the famous fruit region of Michigan is indebted primarily to Lake Michigan for its peculiar climate, and secondarily to the vast forests of this favored State outlying to the north; the latter are now terribly decimated by the terrible fires which have so lately swept over them. If this denndation of the forests is suffered to proceed without renewal, the time is not far distant when Michigan, also, must suffer by the change.

European nations have long felt the necessity of renewing their forests, and for this purpose Germany especially, has established special departments for forest culture, with the necessary schools for education in this direction. France, Austria and Russia have also worked for a long time in this direction, and the artificial forests in those countries, belonging to the government, now rank among the most valuable of the governmental property. In England, and especially in Scotland, much has been done in this direction by privatate enterprise, and already large sums are being realized by the proprietors, from the sale of timber from artificial plantings.

In Spain, a law has been in force that the planting of a tree should succeed one destroyed, and the consequence is one of the most delightful climates on the face of the carth.

1 acquired legal knowledge with wonderful rapidity, and in a short time became a formidable legal knowledge with wonderful rapidity, and in a short time became a formidable legal adversary.

In 1886 he was a Colonel in the Mexican war thus showing that the military education he had received had created a taste for the field which continued until 1849, when he made the race for Congress in this district against Dr. Lane, and was elected. The contest was warm, and the race close. Mr. Marshall was elected by only a small majority, and, indeed, it was for some time uncertain whether he or his opponent had been successful.

During the administration of President Fillmore he was sent as a Commissioner to China, whence he returned to resume the practice of the law into to settle himself permanently in Washington, and devote himself permanently in Washington, and is similatenee that cansed the abolition of the secret feature in the Know-Mothing organization.

The relelion came on in 1861, and interfered with the arrangements of nearly all men. Mr. Marshall poined the Southern cause, and in September, 1861, made his way South, where he was appointed a Brigadire General in the Confederate Congress, and was a member of that body when it went to pieces and the wrecks of the period.

At the close of the war General Marshall returned to Kentacky, and was among the first of the Confederate whose disabilities were removed. He then resumed the practice of the law in Richards, and ire refered with the server she was a suppointed a Brigadire General in the Confederate whose disabilities were removed. He then resumed the practice of the law in Richards, and resumed the practice of the law in Richards, and resumed the practice of the law in Richards, and we were the preserved to the Confederate whose disabilities were removed. He then resumed the practice of the law in Richards, and the cose of t

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